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Albert Brisbane—American Pioneer of Socialism.

By Victor L. Berger.

OUR present Socialist movement is not the first of its kind in America, although it is the first political movement. There was a strong Fourierist wave which swept America in the early forties of the last century.

This wave assumed considerable proportions. Over forty Fourier communities and "phalansteries" were founded in various sections of the country, one of them at Ceresco, now Ripon, Wisconsin.

And, by the way, this Wisconsin colony was the only one in the country which was a financial success and paid each member a substantial dividend at the time of its dissolution.

The intellectual originator and spiritual light of that remarkable movement was Albert Brisbane, the centennial anniversary of whose birth will take place tomorrow (Sunday, the twenty-second of August).

Albert Brisbane may be called the only great Socialist this country has so far produced—in fact he ranks in many respects with men like Saint-Simon and Fourier. And I may say that he will be much better appreciated at his second centennial anniversary than he is today.

Albert Brisbane was peculiarly suited for his mission at that time. While he was of a wealthy family and possessed of an excellent education, and one of the greatest and best of American travelers,—he was a man without any personal ambitions of pretensions whatever.

Of course, Albert Brisbane was not a practical man and he had no talent for leading or organizing. However, the men who originate and propagate great ideas are rarely practical—the practical man usually comes afterward, makes use of these ideas and reaps their fruits. And as for actual leadership, a man who is thoroughly self-effacing lacks the natural qualities for leading masses.

Albert Brisbane saw nothing but the ideal—the man as he ought to be—and naturally was the victim of a great disappointment—a fate that befell also Saint-Simon, Fourier, Cabet, Owen and all the other great Socialist Utopians who worked in the past for the social redemption of civilized man.

Albert Brisbane, as I said before, was a disciple of Fourier, whom he met in France. He popularized Fourier's theories and was for Fourier in this country what Victor Considerant was in Europe.

In 1840 Brisbane published in Philadelphia a book on the "Social Destiny of Man," which is a popularization of Fourier's work on the same subject. And he also published a series of articles in Horace Greeley's *Daily Tribune*, in New York, running through an entire year.

Brisbane paid for the space at advertising rates, but the articles gave Greeley the reputation of having propagated Socialism and Communism in this country.

That book and these articles may be said to have originated the Fourierist movement in America. The most notable result was the experiment at Brook Farm in which many great literary men of the day took an interest, particularly George Ripley, Charles A. Dana, Margaret Fuller, George William Curtis, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and to some extent Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Albert Brisbane saw this movement fail very rapidly. It disappeared after a few years. It was Utopian, premature and not based upon the economic development of the country.

In those days, when production by machinery was still in its infancy, and conditions were still very colonial and there was plenty of elbow room and chances for everybody, individualism naturally had to have full sway and had it. There was little room for Socialism then.

And therefore we must look upon Albert Brisbane rather in the light of a seer than of an achiever.

To the superficial observer the Fourierist movement disappeared in America without leaving any trace except in supplying Albert Brisbane's brilliant son, Arthur, with Socialist ideas which he occasionally uses with great effect in some of his editorials. However, that view is not correct—because Albert Brisbane and Fourierism left their impress upon the foremost American writers, poets and editors of the second half of the nineteenth century.

Yet when in 1876 Brisbane's sociological series appeared—the first volume of which was a reprint of the "Destiny of Man," and the second a translation of the theory of universal unity by Fourier—these books had only an historical interest. And it is characteristic of the man that they had been lying in stereotyped plates twenty-five years before he decided to give them to the world.

Albert Brisbane was an extremely religious character. Yet his religion had nothing in common with any of the existing theologies—in fact it was no theology at all, because it was based upon the scientific researches of the nineteenth century. And it is remarkable how he applied the results of these scientific researches to the Fourierist philosophy and to the history of the human race. In this way he developed a conception of history all his own, which does not differ materially from the Marxian conception, as the following quotation will show:

"Socialism may be presented in different ways. It may be considered a social science, in its inductive, intuitional form, or it may be considered as a manifestation of the aim and tendency of the age in historical evolution. It is, in its actual phase, a new system of political economy.

"If we call the Greek system the political economy of Slavery, we may call this modern system the political economy of Capital and Wages. Both, however, arrive at the same result, namely, the complete industrial subjection of the laboring classes. In antiquity the lash was the fierce incentive to labor; at present it is starvation, or the fear of it. The laborer today is forced to accept the paltry remuneration which keeps him but one degree above starvation, while condemning him to constant toil, consequently to mental inferiority, often absolute degradation.

"Socialism is a third and entirely new system of political economy. We may call it the Political Economy of Labor.

"Going back to the early history of humanity we find in Egypt and India the reign of conquests. In Egypt the son followed the profession of the father, and men were divided into castes according to a fundamental distinction in industrial pursuits. Later on, when the system was fully developed, it became in many respects a despotism; the social line became so inflexible, finally, that hostility grew up between the superior and inferior castes.

"During the long Chaldeo-Assyrian reign, and down through the Greek and Roman civilizations, the institution of slavery prevailed. In the middle ages slavery was transformed into serfdom—a mitigated form of the personal ownership of man by man; and in our modern age serfdom has given place to the wages system. At one time man, the producer, was owned by his fellow-man—by what now constitutes the capitalist; today it is the instruments of production, the mines, the manufactories, the railways, etc., which are owned by the capitalist. The producer is set free, but his time and labor are owned by those who control the wealth of society. A vast system of usurpation and monopoly is carried on today by a small fraction of society owning the property of the nations. These men have in many instances done a great work. The gigantic pyramids of the millions have led to vast achievements in the industrial and scientific world; personal ambition and selfish motives have often been the

Kerr & Co., the Socialist book publishing house of Chicago, is about to publish one of the most remarkable books thus far issued in this country, the "History of the Great American Fortunes," written by Gustav Myers of New York. Although true in every detail, established by the most careful and persistent reference to records, the things set forth in the book are staggering and almost unbelievable, if we may speak paradoxically. Some chapters have been running in the Socialist daily in New York City and have attracted wide attention. After reading these accounts one can come to only one opinion, and that is that practically every militant plutocrat in the United States has cheated the gallows most fearfully. The crimes they have committed if they could have been committed by poor men would have meant the severest punishments that are meted out to criminals who make the mistake of getting caught. In fact, the crimes laid bare reach to such circles that it is not at all surprising that the author must find a Socialist publisher for his work. Comrade Myers has had exceptional opportunities to gather his facts. For years he has been employed by exposure writers for the magazines in getting for them the facts required in their work. This has trained him of necessity to be accurate beyond all chance of mistake. We advise our readers to watch for the issuance of the book.

The danger of starving is much more serious than the danger of drowning. On the water no man is too humble, too dilapidated but extraordinary means will be used to effect his rescue. How different on land.

On the water each man is his brother's keeper. On the land the brother can go to a famished death for all he cares, as a rule. About the only explanation of it is that rescue on water is more conspicuous and more heroic.

People are permitted to starve in the midst of abundance all over the land. On the water they are not allowed to ruthlessly drown in the midst of the means for rescue. Why this paradox?

Capitalism today feasts in the midst of famine; gluts itself in the midst of despairing want. The latest evidence of it comes from New York City.

In that great metropolis, where thousands of children go to school hungry and bread lines grow nightly larger, there is to be inaugurated a great feeding place for the lux-

struments of great collective good, and the rich man has undoubtedly served a wise purpose in the general advancement of society. But the individual's work, as an individual, is about to give place to a new phase of progress. Individual monopoly has grown to be a monster tyrant; it must be overthrown. The property of the nation must be controlled by the nation—the Collective Mind represented by its government; thus securing to all the members of the great national family the right to engage freely in all those branches of labor for which they feel themselves adapted, and with the full enjoyment of the product of their labor."—(Albert Brisbane, *A Mental Biography*, pp. 303-305.)

As to Brisbane's views about religion the following is characteristic:

"When the human mind has to deal with matter and its forces it must proceed mathematically; it must analyze, compare and synthesize with unerring precision. No speculation or loose reasoning is admissible here, where the penalty of a single mistake may be death.

"How different in the realm of the abstract, where philosophical speculations may be indulged in with impunity.

"It is of no practical importance to a man whether he be a Calvinist or an Atheist as regards immediate results: no spiritual boiler stands ready to blow his head or his legs off as the consequence of a theological mistake. On the contrary, men may be Platonists, Aristotelians or Christians; entertaining the most opposite philosophical opinions, and the practical results will be the same—no mortal danger threatening any one.

"But let man violate the conditions of matter, let him run a hair's breadth contrary to the mathematical requirements of nature's forces, and he pays the bitter penalty; for nature is an implacable mistress, entailing the direst consequences on man's practical ignorance."

Albert Brisbane died on April 28, 1890, in his eighty-first year. Personally he was a sweet Christ-like character with a marked artistic temperament.

He was called a "dreamer" of course. But it is always the men dreaming the beautiful dreams of the future, who carry the sluggish dreamless mass of humanity forward. And their dreams have often served as beaconlights in the dreary darkness of the present.

Doubting Samuel

I was taken with a party by the reception committee to a very modest roadside house, about eight miles from the city, where tea was served. When tea was served in a bicycle suit opened the door of the sitting room and called us, "Comrades, tea is ready," receiving applause for his democratic joke at thus dubbing several members of parliament who were with us. The "tea," which was made up of bread baked in the soft English style, excellent butter, biscuits, sandwiches, and marmalades, was in all respects as good as any hotel could serve; but the price was only 18 cents per person. "This is our Socialistic co-operation," said one of our hosts; and he went on to relate that his comrades and fellow-propagandists from Liverpool, Chester and other towns as far away as Manchester are wont to gather at this clubhouse, which they jointly operate, and tell one another precious things relating to their cause. He pointed to the portraits of Socialist leaders on the wall, and notices of meetings and other events on the bulletin board. Continuing, he said: "We have a presage of the future. No capitalistic exploiters are growing rich on our patronage. A man or a woman can come here for a week-end—that is, from Saturday evening, getting a bed and four meals for less than a dollar." The earnest members of this club believe they are thus promoting Socialism, little realizing that the club scheme is entirely voluntary, while a Socialist state would be absolutely compulsory. (See.) As we came away I looked at the red flag floating from a high pole in the grounds, and said: "Your co-operative clubhouse is a good example of the Socialism I will join you in promoting."—*Gompers, in England.*

uriously rich. A two-million, five hundred thousand-dollar dining-room is to be established in the Hotel Rossmore.

A dollar a plate will be squandered on soups, and other foods will cost in proportion.

There is to be a marble staircase costing fifty thousand dollars and brought over from the site of Babylon of old.

The central dining hall will form a great temple of music, built of the purest of Carrara marble, fifty feet high.

The waiters will never leave the floors on which they serve, but will send their orders through pneumatic tubes and electric conveyances to the kitchens far below, while

strutted in the most elaborate costumes, and the rich man has undoubtedly served a wise purpose in the general advancement of society. But the individual's work, as an individual, is about to give place to a new phase of progress. Individual monopoly has grown to be a monster tyrant; it must be overthrown. The property of the nation must be controlled by the nation—the Collective Mind represented by its government; thus securing to all the members of the great national family the right to engage freely in all those branches of labor for which they feel themselves adapted, and with the full enjoyment of the product of their labor."—(Albert Brisbane, *A Mental Biography*, pp. 303-305.)

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if the guest desires food he merely presses a button at his table and, speaking to the table, sounding boards carry his message to the steward.

The upper dining room will have no waiters. The center of the table will be so constructed as to form a conveyor which will sink through the floor, leaving the rim on which the plates are to rest.

And so on. In this great feeding place the bloated vampires of capitalism will gorge and chatter and the sound will drown out the death rattle in starving throats in the fetid streets near about.

It all points the lesson of history. Civilizations have reached their decay in just such scenes as this.

And capitalism is already rotten ripe. Putrescence lies just beyond.

Disfranchising the Poor

Years ago, capitalism, in order to dissuade workmen from striking, pointed out that this was a government in which all had a voice and that if the workers didn't like conditions they should use their votes to express their feeling, and not hamper industry by quitting work.

The advice was not given honestly, of course. It was not supposed then that labor, which was usually led by men of the Gompers type, would actually take to the ballot. Capitalism never gives labor advice "on the square," never has, and never will. How true this is is shown by recent developments. In one state after another where an awakened working class is feared, the capitalistic reformers are helping out the capitalistic interests by placing money hindrances upon the right of suffrage.

In California, each candidate for office must pay money for the right to be a candidate. Parties, supposed to stand for certain issues and principles, must pay money before they can place candidates to represent those issues and principles before the people.

In Minnesota, it is the same thing, and New Hampshire and other states are following the example, in order to make poverty a bar to political rights.

It would be supposed that a thing so prejudicial, so clearly aimed to deny classes of men political rights because of their financial limitations, would be denounced by the courts; but no, the supreme court of California has just decided against the Socialists, who made an appeal. And in California this law, which a capitalistic supreme court has approved, exacts from a party a total of eight thousand dollars for the right to put a complete state ticket in the field! The right to put up candidates must be bought! Are we a free people, after all?

Labor must fight for its rights. In Minnesota the Social-Democrats are preparing to test the law, and contributions toward the fund may be sent to this paper to be properly forwarded.

The fight must go on. Property qualifications upon the right of suffrage is an abomination and subversive of the very foundation principle of free government—of government by the consent of the governed.

The fight must not stop with appeals to capitalistic judges sitting upon "supreme" benches; and the fight will also involve the constitutionality of the poll taxes, which is of a piece with this sort of vicious legislation, for it disfranchises the poor man.

Let the Social-Democrats of the United States meet the occasion as befits true patriots and brave men.

A man from this country driven to extremes by the unequal contest for a living for himself and family went to Alaska and after twenty-seven years made a lucky strike. Then he returned to his old home to find that his children were motherless. Just a minor incident in the continuous infernal tragedy of capitalism.

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Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

Who says civilization does not follow the flag? Government by injunction is now operating gaily in the Philippines.

It was Pres. Eliot of Harvard who, as a member of the Civic Federation, declared that the scab was a hero. Now he is playing the scab, so to speak, in the theological field. Carnegie, whose views along the same line are well known might well burnish up a hero medal for the Cambridge man.

Dr. Wiley, the government chemist, has now launched his disapproval at "embalmed pickles." Embalmed pickles are cucumbers that are rejuvenated and crisped out with alum after they have become flabby and withered and disreputable.

It is a case of embalming the dead. And the human stomach is the graveyard in which this indigestible product of American commercial honesty is interred.

We must say we admire Dr. Wiley's courage in going after such deceits, even though mammon howls about it.

In Colorado, under a new law, the state is to hereafter contribute 25 cents to each contesting political party for each vote cast by it at the preceding election, the money thus received to be its campaign fund.

The purpose of this is to keep the old parties from the necessity of "appealing" to the corporations for campaign funds, with promises of a quid pro quo after election should the party win the right to make and administer the laws.

We can imagine the smiles of capitalism at such a barrier of straw raised against it by capitalistic reformers. The interests that run legislation are already in possession of the public press and as well known newspapers take a leading part in making a campaign, they can sway the people to no small extent by controlling their means of daily enlightenment.

And please note that the law, of necessity, gives the big parties a big campaign fund and the minor parties a small one, and then pretends that the best one will win in such an unequal race.

A writer in the *Pittsburg Catholic* recently took a whack at Catholics in public office in this wise: "I can say without any fear of contradiction that from my own personal knowledge of Catholics in public office 75 per cent of them are a glaring disgrace to the Catholic religion; and a dishonor to the position of trust to which they were elected or appointed. Better to have no Catholics in public office than to have any of the kind to which we are accustomed, the unclean, dishonest kind that thinks that as soon as he gets into office it is his first duty to become

lurid reading.

Grottkau was arrested and eventually freed when it became clear that his talks to the workmen had in reality been appeals to use the ballot as a labor weapon. The venerable judge dismissed him, admitting that he had been a "public benefactor" instead of an insurrectionist, as had been charged.

It was simply a typical case. Socialists are not slandered and vilified as they used to be, but the headlines quoted above show that mendacious newspaper men are still ready to do dirty service for the side of mammon.

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'sporty' and dishonorable in all his dealings with his fellowmen."

Granting the truth of this, it must be also admitted that the others in public life by the grace of old party politics do not make a very much better showing. And the Socialists, whom the Catholic prints like so well to attack, present the only element in public life that can remain unspotted and true to lofty and wholesome principles.

Here is the way the capitalist dailies give the lie to their own pretensions about a returned prosperity. I take it from the back page of a daily paper, on the front page of which there is the customary talk about prosperous times:

"Looking For 'ONE ROOM HOMES'?"

"There are more people, today, reading and answering furnished room ads in this paper, and renting furnished rooms, as advertised in this newspaper, than there were at this time last year—or last month—or last week—or yesterday."

"More furnished room ads will appear in this newspaper tomorrow than today—more a week from tomorrow than tomorrow—more a month hence than a week from tomorrow—and many more a year hence than a month from now."

What a grand prosperity it is that drives people more and more to seek "one room homes!" How did you vote last time?—for this kind of capitalist prosperity!

"Socialists Stir Strikers—Urge Men to 'Burn, Blow Up and Pillage.'" This is the nice little heading over an account of the strike at McKees Rocks of the employees of the Steel Trust, which appears in a recent issue of the "patent insides," or ready-print service used by various country weeklies. On the face of it, it is a lie.

Years ago, in the year 1886, when the great struggle for the eight-hour day was on, and there were labor uprisings all over the country, a Socialist agitator of note, Paul Grottkau, addressed assemblies of strikers in Milwaukee.

He spoke in German. The English newspapers, sounding the interests of capitalism, were looking for victims to wreak vengeance upon. Among others they hit on Grottkau. As a newspaper reporter told us years afterward, they invented incendiary speeches and put them in Grottkau's mouth just to make lurid reading.

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Will Protect Workers' Lives

The Organized Printers Are on Right Track

Action Taken at St. Joseph Convention. The Fight on Tuberculosis

It is only within recent years that the printers, through their international union, have taken up the question of health for consideration, but each year sees them more and more in earnest about it.

In the past the printers have died off like flies simply because the work conditions have been killing. Any kind of a gas or lamp lighted, damp or fetid corner was good enough to set a printer at work, and the printers themselves did not realize what it meant in the way of health.

Tuberculosis of the lungs caught most of them, aided by the lead dust from the type, the germ laden air from slovenly sweeping of expropriation covered floors, etc. They are thoroughly awake now, each year sees them demanding more and more in the way of healthful conditions, and already the health of the craft is improved.

At the annual convention last week, the International Typographical Union adopted a good report from the Promotion of Health committee. It reads as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Gentlemen—Your committee on promotion of health respectfully presents the following for your consideration.

Following along the lines recommended by the committee on promotion of health at the last convention, our International officers placed an exhibit at the International Tuberculosis Congress at Washington, D. C., which was highly commended by the leading physicians and specialists of the world.

Your committee recommends that this exhibit be continued with the International Tuberculosis Congress, and that the officers of the International Typographical Union make every effort to remain in the forefront in the fight against the GREAT WHITE PLAGUE.

In this connection it is of the

most vital importance to the members of our organization that sanitary conditions shall prevail in the composing rooms throughout our jurisdiction, and that the members of the subordinate unions should appoint committees to take up the matter of cleanliness and good conditions in the working departments of their jurisdiction, even to the extent of an increase in wages over the prevailing scales of wages for offices which deny to their employees the healthful surroundings which are necessary to the life of a man working in our profession and which ranks third in the death list of that insidious disease, consumption.

In the fight against the dread disease, we recommend that all subordinate unions make application to tuberculosis associations wherever formed and use their utmost endeavors to make them a success.

According to United States statistics, gathered by the various state labor departments and commissioners of labor, the country printer is as susceptible to the ravages of tuberculosis, in proportion to adults employed in other occupations in his locality, as his fellow workmen in the larger cities. This is due in great part to the INHUMAN CUSTOM of many years of deeming any DARK, UNSANITARY CORNER good enough for a printing office, and those who must work therein, and the great installation of the typesetting machine and its unchecked POLLUTION OF THE AIR.

Subordinate unions should use every endeavor to secure SANITARY composing rooms and instruct chapels to see that HEALTHFUL CONDITIONS are obtained. Vaults should be looked after very carefully, and also should the matter of SPITTOONS; the SWEEPING OF FLOORS while the employees are working should be discouraged and every effort made for the discontinuance of this practice, which is one of the most effective means of filling the air with the GERMS OF TUBERCULOSIS. Another practice that is detrimental to the health of the members of our organization, and the one cause of the transmission of the germs of tuberculosis greater than all others, is the COMMON DRINKING CUPS which, when becoming rusty or the enamel worn off, transmit more germs than any other way, as the rust spots and dampness are ideal breeding spots; wherever possible, fountains such as are used in public schools should be placed in composing rooms, doing away with the germ-breeding drinking vessels.

Another cause which is fast DESTROYING THE VITALITY OF OUR MEMBERS, and one which we recommend to subordinate unions to make every effort to eliminate, is the MELTING POTS placed in composing rooms. The practice of setting fire to oil poured in the pots to separate the dirt from the metal, is one of the most disastrous things to the health of our members, causing METAL POISONING OF BOTH LUNGS AND KIDNEYS and rapidly sapping the STRENGTH and VITALITY of those forced to work under these conditions.

Another thing detrimental to the health of that great body of our membership working in machine offices, is the practice of cleaning plungers while the employees are in the rooms. Subordinate locals should take up this matter and instruct machinists to do this work entirely away from where these TERRIBLE FUMES and DEADLY PARTICLES would be inhaled by employees.

Ventilation of composing rooms is another matter of the most vital importance, and should be taken up by subordinate unions and a continual fight made until conditions in regard to light and atmosphere

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Talks to Toilers—By Robert Hunter

"The Terror In Russia"

Prince Kropotkin has just sent me his last work. It is an appeal to the British nation and is called "The Terror In Russia."

It comes the moment when the workers of Britain are holding gigantic protest meetings against the visit of Nicholas the Monster.

In Parliament and in almost every city council the Labor party has been forced to riot and disorder in order to show its hatred and contempt of that inhuman beast, the czar.

The book is a calm, impartial statement of facts. No man reading it will ever deny afterward that hell exists.

If Jack the Ripper were to come to life again, open all the cells of the murderers, organize them into a bureaucracy and proceed to wreak his vengeance on mankind, he could not exceed the brutality of the czar.

This book of Kropotkin's opens up to us a world peopled itself to martyrdom. Sweet, self-sacrificing youths, noble men and women being clubbed, poisoned, shot and hung.

He tells of the awful life in the prisons, of suicides, of executions and of exile. He suppresses the passion of his heart. He allows no tears to fall. He writes not one word of sentiment. It is fact, cold evidence, testimony. The eye-witness tells his story. That's all.

At the end of his book, Kropotkin says: "I have done my best to avoid anything that might be a distortion, or an exaggeration of facts, and yet the picture is so terrible that it is almost shaking one's faith in human progress."

"Suffering and martyrdom are certainly unavoidable in every struggle for freedom. But the amount of suffering and cruel repression now prevalent in Russia surpasses everything that is known from the lessons of modern history."

"Every nation is certainly bound to work out her liberty in her own way and with her own forces, however painful the way may be. But one of the greatest achievements of modern civilization is precisely the feeling of intimate kinship among all nations."

"It is now impossible that one nation should suffer, as Russia suffers at the present moment, without those sufferings having their effect upon all the family of civilized nations and awakening among them such feelings of sympathy as are entirely destroyed."

Your committee desires to commend the officers for their action in placing the additional model tents, with the necessary appurtenances, on the road for exhibition purposes, and desire to recommend a continuance of same; and also commend the exhibit of the International Typographical Union model tent and appurtenances at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

In relation to this we desire to recommend that, in case the Red Cross stamps be again issued, the executive council follow out the same plan as last year, which was so successful.

We also recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That subordinate unions are urged to discuss sanitary and unsanitary conditions of composing rooms, and that they use every endeavor to secure the co-operation of proprietors to improve any unhealthy conditions in composing rooms.

The resolution was adopted.

"THE MILLS OF MAMMON," a novel by James H. Brower, is the hottest story ever. YOU WANT THIS BOOK. It digs to the roots of our social sinning—exposes the WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC in industry, ANARCHY in a way that will delight you. IF YOUR BLOOD IS RED.

For the next 30 days we will accept orders for this book at \$1.00 per copy, and pay to your state secretary 10 per cent on all business secured in your state.

If you haven't the money today we'll ask you to get it for us. We will hold it until October 15, at which time "The Mills of Mammon" goes on sale with the regular trade at \$1.50 the copy—and this offer will be withdrawn. Send us the addresses of your friends, and we will forward advertising matter.

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Endorsements of R. A. Dague's Pamphlet, "What Is Socialism?"

Rev. James U. Peebles, M.D., M.A., ex-United States consul in Turkey, of Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "You had something to say and you said it well. I greatly admire your pamphlet. It should have an immense circulation."

Rev. Benj. F. Wilson of Girard, Kans., writes: "I have read with great pleasure your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism, etc.' You have written in a way that must disarm prejudice, compel attention and provoke thought. It is just the book to put into the hands of the class to whom you have written, and can't fail to do great good. Can you supply me with 500 or 1,000 copies?"

Single copies 5c; 25 copies \$1.00; 50 copies \$1.75; 100 copies \$2.75. Social-Democratic Publishing Company, 343-344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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them a general feeling of solidarity. "Despotism in one part of the world reacts upon all the races of the world. And when it takes such brutal and medieval forms as it takes in Russian prisons and in the punitive expeditions, by means of which autocracy is maintained in the Russian empire, all mankind feels the effect of such a return to the horrors of the Dark Ages."

Friends, we have as yet no power. We are but a handful in this great country. But read this little

book of Kropotkin's, if for nothing else than to understand the hypocrisy of the governments of the Western World.

It is their support of Nicholas that makes Russian brutality and murder possible. It is the money of western bankers that keeps him on his throne.

One word from our western rulers, or the refusal of loans from western banks, would mean the end of that inhuman fiend, the Czar of the Russias.

Tuberculosis

TUBERCULOSIS is just one of the many penalties paid by mankind for submitting to economic injustice.

The death rate from tuberculosis will never be lowered until the workers receive adequate wages. That death rate will never be lowered until they possess once more their right to air and sunshine.

The death rate will never be materially lowered until the hours of labor are shortened, until men have leisure to live part of each day in the open air and enjoy the blessings of recreation.

The death rate from tuberculosis is perhaps the best known test of social well-being.

Where that rate is high, the social, sanitary and economic condition of the people is low. Where that rate decreases, proof exists that the standard of life is improving.

Men properly fed, living in the open air, possessed of peace of mind and the necessities of life, rarely die of tuberculosis.

Against the bulwark of strong physique and wholesome living the germs of tuberculosis can make no headway.

A strong man, breathing deeply, takes in far more germs than a weak man, but the strong man has a power of resistance against which the germs battle in vain.

A weak man, deprived of air, and sunshine, eating poorly cooked and inadequate food, working long hours, sleeping in hot and stuffy rooms, is the helpless prey of this disease.

One-third of all who die between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five die of tuberculosis.

This year not less than 150,000 people in the United States alone will die of this disease.

The two greatest social crimes are tuberculosis and war. Each has cost the world billions of lives. Both are the result of ignorance, avarice, greed, and brutality.

Both plagues will disappear from the earth when mankind is sufficiently educated to demand its rights.—Robert Hunter.

The Partnership of the Courts

The directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad company today declared an extra dividend of 50 per cent on the company's stock.

Stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad company are invited to subscribe to stock of the newly formed Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal company, at the rate of one share of the latter for each four shares of the railroad company stock. This stock may be paid for by directing the treasurer of the railroad company to pay to the coal company one-half of the dividend of 50 per cent for each share. It is 25 per cent for four shares; this will pay for one of the coal company's shares. The remaining 25 per cent of the extra dividend will be paid in cash.

Apart from the 50 per cent extra dividend, the directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad company yesterday declared a stock dividend of 14 per cent.

Since the U. S. Supreme court made the amazing decision that while under a recently enacted law railroad companies cannot transport coal from mines they own, members of the companies can organize coal mining companies and their railroads can transport the coal, coal-bearing lands having been passing into the hands of railroad owners with fearful rapidity. The law—until emasculated by the supreme court—was eminently sound and wholesome. It was calculated to make impossible an absolute coal monopoly, a monopolistic chain without one weak link between mines and the cellars of coal consumers.

This patriotic and otherwise good intent of the people's law-making representatives in congress is made abortive by a majority of nine men whom the people do not elect, have no power over, and whose tenure of office ends only with their life; a little handful of men, just human beings, subject to the prejudices and other failings common to the finite mind; men that we are taught to revere, and the infallibility of whose judgment we can question only at the risk of the taint of treason at least.

The above clipping deserves a careful reading and thorough digesting. Among other items will be noticed the fact that the railroad owners not only come into possession of vast deposits of anthracite coal without money and without price, but actually get in cash 25 per cent of the railroad stock held

by each for the favor of taking the coal mines for nothing! And finally, an additional 15 per cent cash is paid to the railroad owners as an assurance of the absence of any hard feelings. That a monopoly so profitable as this, and by that token so burdensome upon the mass of us, should be protected and perpetuated by the national supreme court is a condition that would be peacefully submitted to in no country except this "land of the free and home of the brave!"

In conclusion, it is eminently proper to remind the reader that the supreme court of Pennsylvania, in which state the railroad herewith referred to is located, declared the two-cent-a-mile passenger rate law enacted in that state was unconstitutional because confiscatory of railway property! It should also be said that in the same paper from which the foregoing clipping was taken, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad stock was quoted at \$680 a share, the par value of which is \$100! Poor, confiscated D. L. & W.!! How could it exist without supreme courts!—Field, Farm and Fireside.

THE SUPREME COURT

"It is easy to see in the exaltation of the Federal judiciary a survival of the old mediaeval doctrine that the king can do no wrong. In fact much the same attitude of mind which made monarchy possible may be seen in this country in our attitude toward the Supreme Court. As long as the people revered the king his irresponsible power rested on a secure foundation. To destroy the popular belief in his superior wisdom and virtue was to destroy the basis of his authority. Hence all criticism of the king or his policy was regarded as an attack on the system itself and treated accordingly as a serious political crime. . . . There are indications . . . that popular faith in the infallibility of the Supreme Court has been much shaken in recent years. . . ."

"It is but natural that the wealthy and influential classes who have been the chief beneficiaries of this system should have used every means at their command to exalt the Supreme Court and therefore secure general acquiescence in its assumption and exercise of legislative authority."

Prof. J. Allen Smith, University of Washington.

"The Co-operative Commonwealth," by Lawrence Cleveland was long ago referred to by Karl Marx interpreted to the Yankee mind. You should have a copy to work with. This office. Paper, 50 cents.

The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

The Common Good

An "Americanized" Adaptation of Robert Blatchford's Famous "Merrie England" (Continued from last week.)

As to the question of where we shall leave off, that is a foolish question, and only a fool would try to answer it. There is no such thing as finality. The world will go on after we are dead and forgotten. How do we know what our grandchildren will do? Should I not be a conceited ass to attempt to lay down laws for them? My only duty toward posterity, Mr. Smith, is to smooth the road for them as much as possible, and so give them a fairer chance than we have had to make the best of life.

Socialism will come, of that I feel sure. And it will come by paths not seen by me, and will develop in ways which I do not dream of. My task is to help its arrival.

Still, I will offer you, in all modesty, a few ideas on the subject. I can at least point out to you some of the things that need to be done, and I may even suggest what seem to me reasonable ways of doing them.

What are the things to be done? We want to find work for the unemployed. We want to get pensions for the aged. We want to abolish the poor law system. We want to get rid of the slums and build good houses for the workers. We want to abolish the sweated and shorten hours of labor and raise wages. We want to get rid of the stink nuisance, and the pollution of rivers; and we want to place the natural resources and all other instruments of production under the control of the state.

Before we can accomplish any of these reforms, we must have

a public in favor of them, and a congress that will give effect to the popular demands. So that the first thing we need is education, and the second thing we need is a Socialist party.

I am well aware that you may have a Democratic legislature and not get Socialist measures passed. We see that every day. But if the Democratic legislature has a Socialistic public behind it there need be no fear of failure.

Suppose, then, that we have a Socialistic public and legislature. What is to be done? It would be presumption for me to instruct such a legislature. I am only giving you, John Smith, my poor ideas.

Perhaps we should begin with the railways. Perhaps with the unemployed. Perhaps with the mines and trustified industries.

Suppose we begin with the industries. The industries must be made the property of the nation. Very well, what about compensation?

Personally I am against compensation, but I suppose it would have to be given, and my only hope is that it would be kept as low as possible. So with the mines and the railways. They could be bought, and the smaller the price the better.

Then as to the unemployed. They must be registered in their various trades and set to work.

I daresay, you may feel rather uneasy at these suggestions, and imagine that I am going to ruin the nation by saddling upon it the keep of a vast army of paupers.

But, my practical friend, the worst use you can put a man to, to make a tramp out of him. All the tramps, bear in mind, and all the able-bodied paupers have to be fed and lodged now in some fashion. And although they are badly fed, and treated worse than dogs, you must not suppose that they cost little. For you must know that it costs about eighteen cents to give a pauper six cents' worth of food, and when you take into account the large numbers of policemen and other officials who are paid to watch and punish and attend to the tramps, it will be quite clear that a tramp is a more costly luxury than he appears to be.

For don't you see that all those hands which are now idle should be producing wealth, and when I remind you that the best authorities agree that a four hours' day would enable the people to produce enough for all, you will see that our unemployed could very easily keep themselves.

Understand, further, that these men would not be treated as paupers. They would be treated as honorable citizens, and after rent and other charges had been paid to the state they would receive all the produce of their labor.

Pensions would be granted to the aged poor, and all the work houses and poor wards would be abolished.

There would be no such thing as a pauper, or a man out of work, or a beggar or a tramp.

Then we should very probably establish a universal eight-hour day to begin with, and a plan for maintaining and feeding all children free at the public schools.

We should nationalize the railways, ships, canals, dock-yards, mines and forests, and put all those industries under state control.

We might even have an agricultural secretary, who would be held responsible that the department under him produced bread and vegetables, meat and fruit for the millions of people, just as the postmaster general is now held responsible for the carriage and delivery of our letters.

So by degrees we should get all the instruments of production into the hands of the people collectively, and so by degrees we should get our industry organized. These are my ideas. They are very crude, and of course very imperfect. But don't trouble on that score. When your public understands Socialism and desires to establish it there will be no difficulty about plans. Just get a number of your cleverest organizers and administrators into committee and let them formulate a scheme. Depend upon it, they will produce a much better scheme than mine, though I think even mine is better than none at all, and as I said before, I only offer it to give you an idea of the possibilities of the task before us.

The question of Socialism is the most important and imperative question of the age. It will divide, is now dividing, society into two camps. In which camp will you elect to stand? On the one side there are individualism and competition—leading to "great trade" and great miseries. On the other side is justice, without which can come no good, from which can come no evil. On the one hand, are ranged all the sages, all the saints, all the martyrs, all the noble manhood and noble womanhood of the world; on the other hand are the tyrant, the robber, the manslayer, the libertine, the murderer, the slave-driver, the drunkard and the sweeter. Choose your party, then, my friend, and let us get to the fighting.

(Continued next week.)

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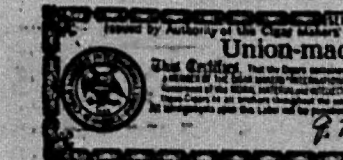
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Recent Herald callers: William Jones, Covington, Ky.; John Kochanowicz, Chicago, Ill.; John H. Wieck, Herman Robm, Staunton, Ill.; Swan Nelson, Seattle, Wash.; A. Kieler, New Orleans, La.; P. L. Christensen, Waterloo, Ia.

The latest move of the authorities in Boston, Mass., is to arrest Socialist speakers for taking a collection at street meetings.

A very successful state convention was held by the Rhode Island comrades August 11, at Providence. A state platform was adopted, and a full state ticket, headed by Fred. Furst, for governor, was nominated.

A formal state convention of the Socialists of Nebraska was held at Lincoln, July 27. A state platform was adopted, a state chairman and a state central committee were elected, to comply with the primary laws.

The August issue of *The Harp* contains "The Making of Ireland and Its Undoing, 1200-1600"; "Ireland's Two Imperial Oppressors"; "Science and Invention," by Justus

by diminishing the Socialist electorate. But the party organization of Biella persuaded 400 of those workers who had left to return from France, Germany and even Belgium. Thus the election resulted in 5,514 votes for Quaglini and 3,132 for the Ministerial candidate Garlanda; the result in one place is not yet to hand, which, however, can only make an inconsiderable difference. In the original election 4,870 votes were polled for Quaglini, who is a bricklayer, and 4,615 for his opponent.

State Secretary Otto Pauls of Missouri, reports: "The last session of the legislature of Missouri put one over on us. It appears that the primary law has been amended so that a state ticket (10 candidates) will cost \$1,000; each candidate must put up \$100 with the party committee. Candidates for congress must pay \$50; state senator, \$25; representative, \$5."

The state committee of Maine has appropriated \$3.00 for the Minnesota primary law contest.

It is almost axiomatic—every time the government tries to serve the people it injures business. For most business has no thought for the people but to skin them.

Dr. Wiley, the government chemist, is finding how hard it is to ride two horses facing in opposite ways.

Every effort he has made to protect or rescue the people from deleterious foods has raised a howl of anger and pain from some interests making profits out of the injurious conditions complained of.

Some time ago he attacked the injurious preparations designed to relieve headaches, which are compounded of powerful drugs which interfere with the normal workings of the human body—drugs which might have value when skillfully employed under peculiar conditions, but are otherwise dangerous, and certain drug factories are now circulating the country against him and calling him choice names because

A Real Need—By Emanuel Julius

ONE of the real great difficulties in studying the literature of the Socialist movement is that in its large number of extremely strange and unfamiliar technical terms and phrases. This may seem a small matter at first glance, but after some thought, no doubt, the reader will be more inclined to agree.

I well remember a case where I loaned a small pamphlet to an intelligent young man. I chose the pamphlet out of dozens because I thought it exceptionally simple. A week later the young man returned the pamphlet and said that though he liked it he could not understand some of the "hard names" he stumbled across. I asked him to point them out and he called my attention to no less than thirty-two names and phrases that were incomprehensible to him.

Just as an experiment I made a list of ordinary words and terms used in Socialist literature that I

sides. The time may come when the interests putting out the poisons used by suicides may attack the government for putting restrictions on their sale, because it lessens self-destruction and therefore hurts their business!

It is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toil of any human being.—John Stuart Mill.

The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

- Dates for National Organizers**
John W. Brown: August 23, Norwood, Mass.; 24, Springfield; 25, Clinton; 26, Milford; 27, Athol; 28, Greenfield.
Victor Bolko (Polish): August 22-23, Philadelphia, Pa.; 24 to 28, Wilkesbarre.
James Connolly: August 22 to 28, Illinois.
John Collins: August 22 to 28,

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The Builders' Column

I advanced some, comrades, but we must not let it stay there. Advancing some does not mean that it advanced enough. In fact it can never advance enough for what accomplishments we must bring forth. It means, do it now or never.

Why do the workers go out together and strike for industrial reasons? Why don't the workers vote together for political welfare? We can only say that they are not educated up to the voting standard or else they would vote unitedly.

It means that the fault lies where it should. With the workers and comrades who do not see to it that they get the wage-slaves to studying and learning their conditions. It means that you comrades must work all the harder to get the workers in line with yourself.

Do you realize that when once all the workers have voted alike, that is, voted the Social-Democratic ticket there will be no need of any more strikes? It is the votes of those who are still being blindly led to the booths, that keeps up these so-called strikes.

You like to see this time coming quick I know, and we are glad to see you so anxious about it, but you know what the only setback is. Education of the workers. Keep this well in mind and begin scraping your feet on your neighbor's door mat until you have made a subscriber out of him. Then—well tackle his neighbor next and so on. It is better to have tried and failed, than never to have tried at all. Push the subscription this way and then look for results.

Less Than Seventy Shares Remain

(Continued from page 13)
these private hall owners would rent them a hall. All this out of consideration for the scab bosses.

Brooklyn also has a fine building—the Labor Lyceum. Other cities have similar buildings, such as Philadelphia, Baltimore, Los Angeles, Toronto, etc., etc. In all of these instances the associations which own these buildings, usually composed of labor unions, branches or local of the Socialist party and individual Socialists and trade unionists, reap the advantage which would otherwise go to private individuals, often antagonistic to the laboring class.

Realizing these facts, the workers of Milwaukee have liberally responded to the call for the purchase of stock for the erection of a similar home in Milwaukee. The site is located at Sixth and Chestnut streets. Thus far over \$13,350 has been subscribed. Over \$10,000 has been paid in. Less than seventy shares remain to be disposed of. As soon as these are taken, building will be commenced. We ask our readers, friends and sympathizers to consider investment at once. There are quite a number who have promised to invest, but up to date have not finally made up their minds. We are very anxious to push this project to an early completion. Quite a number of unions are also considering the matter. Why not act at once? There are only a few shares left. Unless you act soon it may be too late. Shares are only \$25 each.

"Money put" into this enterprise is

Our Women's Circle

Conducted by Elizabeth H. Thomas
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Remunerative Wages" and "Self Help"

HOMAS J. NEACY, ex-chairman of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of this city, threatens to issue an injunction against feeding the hungry school children of Milwaukee. This amiable Christian gentleman gives a strange reason for his threat. He insists that in Milwaukee every man and every woman who wants to work "can immediately find employment at remunerative wages." And therefore he thinks it "pauperizes" their little children; when they come to school without breakfast, to be given even a lunch at noon!

Now we should like to ask this leather-hearted old sinner just what he means by "remunerative" wages? We pass the question of the workingman, although during the last year and a half there have been thousands of industrious, sober, skilled workmen in Milwaukee who could not find employment "immediately"—no, nor after searching anxiously for it during many long and terrible months. We take only the case of the working woman and her so-called "remunerative" wage. We take the case of a mother who must support her children by her own unaided efforts. In a school district which is by no means the poorest in Milwaukee, the wage principal says that forty wage-working mothers last winter availed themselves of the penny lunches for their little ones.

Mr. Neacy does not approve of this thing. He believes that all these mothers are receiving remunerative wages. According to statistics, the average wage of factory women in the United States is about five dollars a week. It must be remembered that women working in sweatshops and at housework usually receive even smaller wages. But we will take this as the regular average. Five dollars a week! These are the "remunerative" wages boasted of by the injunction-loving ex-chairman of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and representative of the scab-loving "Manufacturers Alliance" in Milwaukee.

Five dollars a week! With which the widowed mother must support herself and her little brood. Five dollars! For rent and coal, for clothing and shoes—for food!

Oh! No wonder she often sends her little ones to school without breakfast! And do you think there is no bitter pain in her own heart, no sinking of her vital spirits, as she turns from the little thin appealing faces to her long, hard toil, which gives not even the right to properly feed her offspring! Why, the birds of the air, the beasts of the field, are better rewarded than she!

And now it is proposed that Milwaukee shall come to the rescue. It is proposed that the community shall feed these underfed little ones. And lo! forth steps Mr. Thomas J.

Neacy, with left injunction in his hands, and in his mouth an unctuous phrase about "self-help"—that phrase that rolls so glibly from the tongues of the fleecers who have succeeded in mounting the saddle on the backs of their fellowmen, and falls so like the lash of a stinging sarcasm on the workers under the saddle.

Self-help! Good! But does Mr. Neacy know what sort of self-help the under-dogs have sometimes used when their sufferings infuriated them past the point of endurance?

There is an old and terrible, but true story of a gentleman from whom the famished people asked relief—and with a sneer, he answered "Let them eat grass!" But in less than two years this same people had inaugurated the French revolution, had cut off the head of the insolent gentleman, and filled his mouth full of grass. That was their way of trying self-help.

Yes, gentlemen, when we have finished helping ourselves, the capitalist class will no longer dole out the "remunerative" wages of five dollars a week to struggling working mothers, and the little children will no longer be given injunctions instead of bread.

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST.
The Christian Socialist is a unique among Socialist papers because it is both revolutionary and religious, both scientific and ethical in its appeal and makes its plea particularly strong to religious men. It has won hundreds of ministers and other religious people to Socialism. It is intensely interesting to all classes of people. Many agnostics declare it to be the best propaganda paper in the Socialist movement.

It is entirely non-sectarian and interdenominational, working among people of all creeds. There have been a number of notable special editions, among them a Presbyterian, a Baptist, a Methodist, a Protestant Episcopal, a Temperance and a Catholic Special. You need it yourself and for propaganda. We will bring you several sample copies. 50c pays for the paper a whole year. Address 5623 Drexel avenue, Chicago.

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one-half water. Then stir in flour until dough is stiff enough to beat vigorously. Turn on molder board and knead until dough does not stick to the board, using more flour as necessary—a little at a time. Put in a well greased bowl and brush surface lightly with melted butter to keep from crustling over. Cover with towel and let rise again until double its size (about three hours). At the end of that time mold into rolls or loaves and put into greased pans, brushing surface with melted butter. Cover as before and set to rise until double its size. Then bake.

Bread should be baked as soon as it is sufficiently light, and the oven should be hot enough to brown flour in fifteen minutes, about 350 degrees. At this temperature, ordinary sized loaves of bread should be browned all over.

Bread should be turned from pan as soon as taken from oven and placed uncovered in such a position that all sides will be exposed to the air, not allowing it to come in contact with anything which will give it an unpleasant odor or taste. When cold, it should be put in a box or jar to which the air can have access and be kept in a dry, cool place.



LADIES' NIGHTGOWN.
Paris Pattern No. 2924
All Sizes Allowed.

Made up in muslin, batiste, jacquet, Persian lawn, dimity, Chino silk or other cambric, this is a dainty robe for warm summer nights. The back is gathered to a shallow yoke of the material, the front being cut in one piece from neck to feet, where it is finished with a wide hem. The fullness of the neck is regulated by a narrow ribbon run through worked buttonholes and the front is hand-embroidered in a conventional design. The drawing sleeves are finished with a scalloped edge, which is heavily buttonholed. The pattern is in 4 sizes—22, 24, 26 and 28 inches bust measure. For 26 bust the nightgown requires 6 yards of material 36 inches wide, or 4 yards 4 inches wide; 1 yard of ribbon. Price of Pattern, 10 Cents.

JUST OUT
Our Fall and Winter Catalogue containing over 1,000 seasonal styles and practical hints to the Home Dressmaker, also a large assortment of transfer Embroidery patterns, all Union-Made. Send to cents to cover the postage and we will mail it to any address.

FOR SALE BY
Social-Democratic Publishing Co.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

UNEMPLOYMENT

A NEW BOOKLET ON
THE BIGGEST PROBLEM
Written by SENATOR GAYLORD

Senator Gaylord introduced at the last session of the Wisconsin legislature a resolution in the form of a petition to congress, asking for immediate action to relieve the unemployment problem in this country.

Of course, the resolution was killed. The "Republicans" didn't want to know anything about it; for fear they might "recognize Socialism"—and the Democrats followed suit.

In searching for data on the subject, so as to present the argument as fully as possible, Senator Gaylord found a surprising scarcity of material available on American conditions. He began to start inquiries in every direction, however, and replies began to come in.

Meanwhile the Senator was invited to debate the subject of "Unemployment and Socialism as its Remedy" with John Basil Barnhill. Mr. Barnhill did not know much about unemployment, or Socialism, either, but the debate gave Comrade Gaylord occasion to probe deeper into the question.

Finding such a scarcity of information on the subject, and no Socialist book or pamphlet bearing directly upon it in detail, he decided to give the American comrades the immediate use of what material he had already secured—meanwhile continuing his investigations.

The forty pages of this pamphlet are packed with information, gathered from state and national bureaus of labor, foreign reports and such facts as could be secured from American labor organizations.

The pamphlet deals with Seasonal Unemployment, Industrial Displacement, The Chronic Unemployed, The Panic and The Industrial Reserve Army. The returns from Wisconsin are given with especial accuracy and completeness.

We have heard much of unemployment, and most of us know what it is to be "out of a job." But this little work sets forth the fact, and the Socialist argument based upon it, with startling clearness.

PRICE 10 CENTS PER COPY
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342-344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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KARL MARX—By Wilhelm Liebknecht.
A touching account of the life and heroic martyrdom of the veteran Liebknecht, who shared his privation with him in the days when Socialism was more than unpopular and its foremost advocates were in exile. Cloth, 50c.

THE EVOLUTION OF PROLETARIANISM—By Paul Lafargue.
Lafargue is a non-in-law of Karl Marx and has written quite a number of books, of which this is the most serviceable. Cloth, 174 pages, price \$1.

FERDINAND LASSALLE—By Edward Bernstein.
Bernstein's "Lassalle" is the most reliable of the accounts of the wonderful achievements of Social-Democracy's first great agitator. Cloth, 193 pages, price \$1.00.

SCIENCE AND THE WORKING-MAN—By Ferdinand Lassalle.
This is an address made in court, in which Lassalle rebuked those who charged him with stirring up class hatred. It is of more than mere historic interest. Cloth, 84 pages, 25c.

Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee

Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—310 STATE ST.
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1762

Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

OFFICERS:
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LABEL SECTION—Meetings 1st and 3d Thursday evenings, 310 State St. Chairman, Anton Mier, V. C. J. Neuber, Treas., J. Reichert, Sec. BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meetings 1st and 3d Thursday evenings, 310 State St. Chairman, John Schwab, Sec. Henry Fungel, 210 State St. Business Agent, Wm. Griebling, 310 State St. (Chartered by A. P. of L. B. T. Dept.)

THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Habler Maschod, a More Beautiful Wisconsin and a Greater Milwaukee." The union has not yet taken from us the right to employ this means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may let us **USE ITS POWER**



Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, Aug. 18, 1909. Bro. Benj. Van Echten in the chair. Bro. Jos. Sultaire, vice chairman. All officers present. Minutes read and approved.

New delegates seated from Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 164, Brewery Teamsters No. 72, Glove Cutters No. 37, File Drivers No. 47, Millwrights No. 1519, Carpenters No. 1586, Plasterers No. 138, Beer Bottlers No. 213.

The Label section reported a talk on the work of the Women's Label leagues by Bro. Neuber of the clothiers, recently of Brooklyn, and the secretary of the section was instructed to communicate with the People's pulpit and Westminster church relative to having his talk repeated in those churches. Report approved.

The Building Trades department reported that the State Fair management was employing non-union labor almost exclusively and a committee of three, consisting of Bros. Raasch, Griebling and Gaynor, was appointed to acquaint all locals with the fact by means of circulars. The department also reported on the other matters coming before it. Report filed.

Bro. Lee, of Chicago, a member of the national executive board of the shoe workers, was granted the floor, and addressed the council on the subject of label shoes. He said that the Milwaukee shoe workers were aiming for a nine-hour day.

Bro. Berner, of the Social-Democratic Baseball league, was given the floor to ask the delegates to patronize the game for the players' benefit, at the league park, Howell and Russell avenues, Sunday, Aug. 29.

Moved and seconded that the request be granted, and that the delegate be permitted to sell tickets to the delegates. Carried.

The representatives of the Moving Picture Machine Operators' union explained the plans of their union and reported that cards would be exhibited in the theaters employing union operators announcing the fact.

Moved that each delegate report back and urge his family to look for the union sign when patronizing the motion picture theaters. Carried.

Bro. Neuber, of the garment workers, spoke on label agitation.

The executive board recommended that the Leather Workers No. 54 be seated in council and that the arrangements be remitted. Concurred in. The board recommended that the purchase of a city directory by the business agent be approved. So ordered. The board reported a circular letter from the Brewery Workers' international, giving the text of the agreement entered into between their organization and that of the International Union of Steam Fitters as to the question of jurisdiction over the engineers working in breweries. The agreement provides that the engineers who are members of the brewery engineers may remain in that organization and that the engineers who are members of the brewery engineers may remain in that organization, and that in Oct., 1910, a referendum shall be taken by which the engineers in the breweries in the different cities shall decide if they wish to remain with the brewery workers or to be enrolled under the steam engineers. On motion the circular was filed.

The board reported a communication from the metal polishers at Columbus, O., reporting a lockout at the American Cash Register Co., because the employees refused to

Organized Labor



Capitalist: "Workmen demand their rights. Organized labor is an influence."

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor

Milwaukee, Aug. 12, 1909. Wisconsin State Federation of Labor—Executive Board meeting, last quarter.

Frank Metcalfe, chairman. Coopers' Union No. 30 of Milwaukee, being represented by a committee, presented the dispute arising from contract renewal with the Brewers' Association, and requested the assistance of the Federation. As a preliminary measure a committee consisting of Metcalfe and Brockhausen was appointed.

Organizer Weber reported on contract renewal of the Brewery Workers at Eau Claire, and gave his reasons and ideas about employing Carl Fossberg as special organizer for that city.

Moved and carried that Carl Fossberg be engaged for one month to perform organizing work after working hours.

The secretary submitted his bond, which was turned over to Frank J. Weber for safe keeping.

The secretary submitted a written circular to aid in the securing of orders for the book "Poverty" by Robert Hunter. Approved.

The secretary submitted material for a circular on compulsory arbitration which, after some discussion, was referred to Weber and Brockhausen for completion. It was also decided to have 2000 copies of said circular printed and distributed.

The Board adjourned subject to the call of the secretary.

Fraternally submitted,
 Fred Brockhausen,
 Sec'y-Treasurer.

able by the premium system. Delegates asked report back.

A letter was read from the stove mounters, complaining of the molders' union of Elgin, O., which sent out circulars in favor of the Favorite Stove & Range Co. against which the stove mounters have a grievance. Bro. Schwab of the iron molders called attention to the fact that the circular sent out by the molders did not bear the endorsement of the international president and therefore had no force. Moved that the communication from the stove mounters be filed, and that the secretary write to Stove mounters that there is a big field in Milwaukee and that there is no organization here. Carried.

The board presented a copy of the circular drafted by the beer barrel coopers, stating their grievance with the Milwaukee breweries. Bro. Andrew C. Hughes, president of the Coopers' International union, of Boston, was granted the floor to describe the local situation. On motion, the circular was endorsed.

The board recommended the adoption of a resolution on the death of Bro. Anton Krueger, charging his death on the Mariner building to the violation of the state law requiring the flooring over floors of new buildings and calling for a special committee of three to ascertain the facts and see if legal proceedings could be brought against those charged with the enforcement of the law. On motion, the resolution was adopted.

The chair appointed Bros. Meins, Weber and Griebling.

The following resolution was presented through the board:

Whereas, The International Brewery Workers' Union is now engaged in a most commendable effort to organize the weiss beer and soda water manufacturing establishments, and

Whereas, These establishments employ child labor to a large extent, and therefore the organization of their employees is especially necessary for the protection of labor and for the enforcement of humane conditions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Federated Trades Council emphatically endorses this effort of the International Brewery Workers and that we do hereby pledge our moral support.

Carl Richter, Sec'y
 Brewery Teamster Union No. 72.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

The Steam Engineers No. 139 presented a grievance against Bro. Chas. Jeske and demanded his withdrawal from the Labor Day committee. Moved that the matter be investigated by a committee of three and that the committee hold

meetings where both sides could be heard. Carried. The chair appointed Bros. Dorn, Feely and Hendricksen as the committee. Moved that the committee retire to the ante-room and fix upon a time of meeting and announce the same. Carried. The committee later announced that it would meet at 318 State street, Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, to listen to testimony.

The board reported the receipt of tickets from the Musicians for a band concert at Pabst Park and recommended that they be returned as the council is not permitted to purchase tickets, being a delegate body. Concurred in.

A letter was read from the Building Trades Department relative to Plumber No. 75. The board recommended that the Plumber be suspended from membership until such time as they shall have adjusted their differences with the Building Trades Department. Concurred in.

The board presented a statement from the Building Trades Department to the effect that the work being done at the State Fair Grounds was 99 per cent non-union and recommended that copies of the statement be printed and sent to all locals in the city, and to all central bodies in the state. The recommendation was concurred in.

The resolutions in favor of the Bakers' Union passed by the convention of the State Federation of Labor were read to the Council and approved.

Receipts for the Evening:

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 8.....	\$ 4.80
Brushmakers No. 10.....	57
Lake Seamen.....	9.00
Painters District Council for rent.....	15.00
Carpenters No. 188.....	1.22
Iron Workers No. 47.....	3.50
Moving Picture No. 164....	.40
John Reichert, Labor Day tickets.....	101.00
Machinist No. 300.....	4.15
Hoist and Port. Engineers No. 139.....	1.80
Garment Workers District Council for rent.....	3.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 24, rent.....	9.00
	\$153.44
<i>Disbursements.</i>	
Executive Board.....	\$ 4.00
E.H.Basenberger, Labor Day ticket sales.....	10.85
W. S. Fisher, Labor Day ticket sales.....	10.85
Frank J. Weber, services as bus. agt.....	42.67
F. J. Weber, city directory, scrubbing offices, stamps, etc.....	12.93
J. Reichert, record book.....	.50

The council then adjourned.
 Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec'y.

Weiss Beer Men Organized

The brewery unions have turned their attention to the weiss beer and soft drink workers and are making great efforts to organize them. Already one shop has been signed, and they are after the rest. On page 5, in the Trades Council minutes, will be found the resolution passed Wednesday night on the subject.

Local Labor News
 The first evidence of the fight for new members being waged by contracting machinists was seen on Friday night in the meeting of re-organized Machinists' Union No. 66. A large number of applications were acted upon.

W. E. Reddin, business agent of structural iron workers' union, went to Madison on Tuesday to look after work on the capitol building.

After October 1st the law offices of Daniel W. Hoan will be removed from the Wells building to 608-609 Caswell block, with Kleist & Bender.

WANTED—Shoe Workers to take notice. The tendency of the times is for a shorter workday. "Nine hours should be enough." Organize for this purpose.

Unless we are much mistaken there is a fellow living almost next door to you that is wondering why you, a Socialist, do not put some of your literature in his way. Eh, how about it?

Fellowship is life and lack of fellowship, a death. Fellowship is heaven and lack of fellowship is hell; and the death that ye do on the earth is for fellowship's sake, that ye do them—William Morris.

UNION HACK DRIVERS
 The following everymen in Milwaukee can furnish union drivers on request. Their barns are not unionized, but they employ some union men. When ordering a rig insist on a union driver!

Bretz, Arthur J., 281 Reed st.
 Czerwinski, M., 650 Fourth ave.
 Crocker, C. J., 1228 Grand Ave., near Feldmann, Chas., 1220 Garfield ave.
 Fennig, K., 405 Lincoln Avenue.
 Hartmann, George W., 700 Tenth st.
 Juneau Park Livery, 417 Marshall st.
 Kasik, Emil J., 1028 Fifth St.
 Kemper, Herman, 247 Reed st.
 Kohn, M. A., 860 Tenth-sixth st.
 Miller, Sam R., 530 Market st.
 E. Schmitt, 2423 Vliet Street.
 Tegen, William, 699 Tenth st.

Comrades, do your shopping at the places of our advertisers, and let them know why you buy there.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

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EXECUTIVE BOARD
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 PAUL LUETTEN, 1111 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 WILLIAM KAUFMANN, 208 Pearl St., Kenosha, Wis.
 HARRY SKIDMORE, 823 Chandler St., Madison, Wis.
 E. B. HILSTED, 418 Eddy St., Eau Claire.

UNFAIR—WAS IT?
 The United States Supreme Court has overruled the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as it applies to labor unions. Complain with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair Law" here before appearing here has been removed. IF A UP TO YOU!

Wage Earners Wake Up!
 Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class—always demand the UNION LABEL on Shop-CARD—cut your labor cost your laborer's rate of wages—free wage slavery.

Begins Anti-Dust Crusade

Ald. Seidel on Monday presented a resolution in the council to initiate an anti-dust crusade in Milwaukee. It reads as follows:

Resolved. That the president of the common council appoint a committee of three (one from each of the parties represented in the common council), whose duty it shall be to examine into and report back to the common council at an early date upon the following questions:

What is the cost of cleaning a given length of asphalt pavement as the work is at present done?

Are these asphalt streets as clean as is possible to keep them?

What can be done to place and keep them in cleaner condition?

Can the cost of cleaning asphalt pavements be charged to the abutting property, and is it advisable and necessary to do so?

Can the work be done more economically with improved facilities?

What can be done, if anything, to extend the length of durability of asphalt pavement?

Is it advisable to sprinkle asphalt pavement or what else can be done to keep down the dust?

Let our advertisers know where you saw their ad.

Party News

The Twenty-second Ward branch has made all necessary arrangements for its first grand basket picnic. Same will be held at Castalia park, Sunday, September 5, 1909. In order to reach this park take Wells street cars to Hawley road, then walk three blocks north. As this is the first picnic held by this branch along these lines, it should be the duty of each branch member of this ward to attend without fail. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

The Bay View Women's Socialist club has made arrangements for a prize picnic party, to be held Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 25, at 2:30 p. m., at Hoeft's hall, 661 Kinnickinnic avenue. Admission to cents. All the ladies are cordially invited to attend.

Detroit and Return \$5.00

Only \$5.00 via Pere Marquette Line Steamers to Detroit and return, August 16th and 17th, good to return on or before August 27th. Dock 68, West Water street. Telephone Grand 717.

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It is in the Corner of

Just a Nice Cool Spot, where you can take your Refreshments under big shady trees

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A. M. JOHNSON'S ICE CREAM AND HOME-MADE CANDIES

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

506 MITCHELL STREET 506

Try Masol's Union-Made Shoes

for All the Family

408 Mitchell Street

The Only Union Hat Shop IN THE CITY

CASPER'S HAT WORKS

207 Second Street

Men's Hats Cleaned and Remodeled

GOETHEL & RODEN

Tin, Zinc, Galvanized Iron and Copper Work

117 STAMORE ST.

Phone Grand 1794

Socialist Literature for Sale

"Social Justice", "New York", etc.

also: "The English and German Translations of Marx, etc., etc."

JACOB MEYER

1915 Salem St.

FOR A PAIR OF Good Shoes ALWAYS GO TO John Peter

497 ELEVENTH AVE.

B. STRNAD'S

IS THE STORE IN WHICH TO BUY

Dry Goods and Furnishings

FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN

SAVINGS EVERY DAY

963 Kinnickinnic Ave.

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See

WATCH REPAIRING

STRICTLY HONEST TRICKS FOR GOOD AND RELIABLE WORK ONLY

THEO. SCHELLE

210 West Water Street

Union Made Flour

Good, pure and healthy by Union Labor. Buy on a good name and you will call. We deliver to all parts of the city.

FRANK J. WEBER & CO. SPECIALTY

5000 FLOUR CO., 600 Mineral Street

YOUR CHOICE OF
50 SEWING MACHINES
RANGING IN PRICE FROM
\$5.00 Up to \$40.00
SINGER, WHEELER & WILSON, WHITE,
SUMMIT, STERLING, NEW HOME,
STANDARD, GOODRICH,
NEW MODEL
NEEDLES AND REPAIRS FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINES
E. H. HEISMANN
449 NATIONAL AVENUE

Wisconsin State Organization

Carl D. Thompson, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

Rhineland. The New North Leader says of Comrade Jacobs' meeting in this town: "W. A. Jacobs, a well-known Wisconsin Socialist, delivered an open air speech on Socialism on Brown street, Monday evening. A large crowd attentively listened to him. Mr. Jacobs is a forceful speaker and presented many convincing arguments for his cause that did not pass unheeded. He illustrated his talk with many bright stories and all ways had a ready answer for any questions that were asked him."

Superior. In spite of bad weather, the joint picnic of the English and Finnish comrades of Superior turned out a success. Seven or eight hundred persons attended and listened attentively to the address of Comrade Jacobs and the Finnish speech by Comrade Sarenius. Both speakers were enthusiastically received and greatly applauded. The Superior

STATE OF WISCONSIN - MILWAUKEE County Court - In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Emilie Kludt, Deceased.

It is ordered that the time from the date hereof until the first Tuesday of March, A.D. 1910, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all claims against the estate of Emilie Kludt, deceased, shall be presented for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered that all other claims against the estate of Emilie Kludt, deceased, be presented to the court on or before the first Tuesday of March, A.D. 1910, and all other claims not so presented shall be forever barred.

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TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

WANTED
WANTED-To be addressed for societies, merchants, etc. prices, quick service. RAYMOND ADDRESSING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

FOR SALE
RECEIPT BOOKS, two in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc. the each, or two for \$1.00. Social-Democratic Pub. Co., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER
For the use of Social-Democratic Branches: 100 warrants in a book for \$1.00. Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

BUSINESS COLLEGE
ATTEND HOFFMANN'S - Milwaukee's Leading Business College. This is the school of merit, method and THOROUGHNESS. We will accept no student who does not enter with the purpose of making a career of it. We have decided this year to offer the first two months for \$10 in our day school; you save \$10. With our new plan of financing Credit Certificates, you save an additional 10 per cent. Full Term: \$100. Third and State Sts.

Please Settle for Your
PICNIC TICKETS
And Save the Collector A Trip

Base Ball Social-Democratic League

Standing of the Clubs:
Twentieth Ward S. D. 5 3 625
Twenty-first Ward S. D. 4 3 572
Coming Nations 4 4 550
Seventeenth Ward S. D. 3 7 390
Rain interfered with the games in the Social-Democratic league last Sunday afternoon, the first being called in the last half of the fifth, when the Herald's were leading the Seventeenth Warders by a score of 5 to 2. Bass of the Herald had nine strikeouts to his credit up to this time. The game would have proved an interesting one had the rain not come down in torrents and the game had to be called.

Following is the score by innings:
R. H. E.
S. D. Herald 0 0 2 2 1 5 3 4 1
17th Ward S. D. 0 0 0 0 2 2 6 4
Batteries: Herald, Bass and Jones; Seventeenth Ward S. D., Dostal and Heckendorf.

Struck Out-By Dostal, 3; by Bass, 0.
Base on Balls: By Dostal, 4.
Stolen Bases: Herald, 3; Seventeenth Ward S. D., 1.
Umpire: Gardner.
Time of game: 45 minutes.

Tomorrow, Aug. 22, there will be a great time at the Social-Democratic Base Ball Park, corner Schiller and Howell avenues. The day has been set aside for the Building Trades section, and has been advertised as Building Trades Sunday. In addition to the two base ball games there will be another attraction, namely, the Painters' District Council Drum and Fife corps, composed of painters twenty men strong. They will play during intervals of the ball games, and a grand time is assured to all who will attend. Brother Wm. Griebling, the business agent of the Building Trades section, will pitch the first ball-7:15 p.m.

The teams will represent the following organizations: Coming Nations will represent the painters; Twentieth Ward S. D. the carpenters; Twenty-first Ward, the masons, plasterers and steam fitters' organizations, and the Seventeenth Ward the balance of the organizations affiliated with the Building Trades section.

The schedule follows: 2:15, Beech & Baumele's Nations vs. Twentieth Ward S. D.; 4:45, Twenty-first Ward S. D. vs. Seventeenth Ward S. D.; Batteries: Seventeenth Ward, Dostal and Heckendorf; Twentieth Ward S. D., Buchholz and Will; Twenty-first Ward S. D., Hiller and Styles; B. & C. Coming Nations, Deuter and Bunde.

Now, comrades, this will give you an opportunity, together with our many sympathizers and their friends, to turn out in full force tomorrow. Let us all try to make it one thousand strong. We can do it if we will work with a will. Remember the base ball league is doing grand work for the party and should receive the support of every good, loyal comrade every time the opportunity presents itself. The Social-Democratic picnics are now almost at an end, and from now on the party members and our sympathizers and friends should help this work along. It has been the best advertisement during the summer months that the party could obtain, and without any additional cost to the party. So everybody up and out to the Social-Democratic Base Ball park next Sunday (tomorrow), Aug. 22.

BASE BALL NOTES.
Well, keep your eye on the Herald's from now on. These boys are playing some ball these days.
Behling's Seventeenth warders are certainly up against some hard luck here of late. The boys have been playing good ball, but lost a number of games because luck was against them.

Denter is slated to pitch for the Nations tomorrow, and his antics are worth the price alone.
The Twentieth warders will have to do some hustling tomorrow if they want to maintain first place.
Urbanek's Twenty-first warders are playing excellent ball of late, and they have a good chance to win the pennant if they continue to keep up this pace.

Manager E. T. Melms of the Herald's has signed another new pitcher by the name of Schaub. This makes five pitchers on his staff.
Manager Strehlow is a painter and we hope he don't forget himself tomorrow and root for the Nations, who are going to represent the painters in tomorrow's Building Trades section day. By the way, they are going to play Strehlow's Twentieth warders at that.

WANTED-Shoe Workers to take notice. The tendency of the times is for a shorter workday. "Nine hours should be enough." Organize for this purpose.

Assemblyman Comrade Frederick Brockhausen found a purse last Monday morning at Fifth and State streets containing money, street car tickets and keys. The owner can call for same at the Social-Democratic Headquarters, 344 Sixth street.

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Shoe Bargains
WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT
\$1.45 \$1.95 \$2.45
IF NOT! WHY NOT?
IT'S MONEY IN YOUR PURSE IF YOU DO
Have a Look Anyway
Samers Bros
334 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

PANYARD
Tool Grinders LEAD
DESIGN WORKMANSHIP DURABILITY EFFICIENCY
FOR TOOLS OF ALL KINDS
THOS. A. PANYARD, 514 Grand Avenue

Milwaukee Co. Organization
Address all communications to E. T. Melms, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

The Twelfth Ward Branch, S. D. P., through its arrangements committee, has made all the necessary preparations for its annual picnic to be held at Huelbeck's grove, foot of Tippecanoe car line, next Sunday afternoon and evening, Aug. 22. There will be games of various kinds, both for the children and the grown-up people, also dancing in the pavilion both afternoon and evening. Admission to cents. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

The Croatian Slingshot society held its annual picnic last Sunday afternoon, Aug. 15, at Berninger's park. The picnic was fairly well attended in spite of the threatening weather and the heavy showers during the afternoon.

A very good, attended picnic air meetings were held last Saturday night, one at the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, the other at the corner of Eighth and Forest Home avenues. Comrade Feely spoke at the former and Comrade Melms addressed the latter meeting. Meetings will also be held at these two corners next Saturday evening.

The Slovaks of Milwaukee held a picnic at Kusick's grove, at Carrollville, Wis., last Sunday afternoon, for the benefit of their official organ, the Rostok Ludin.

The Hungarian Branch, S. D. P., will hold its second picnic next Sunday afternoon, Aug. 22, at Lake Shore park. Take Oakland and Delaware avenue car lines to the end of the line to the Bay View terminal, thence walk one and one-half blocks to the lake shore. Games of various kinds have been arranged for this occasion.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the Sixth Senatorial District picnic, comprising the Ninth, Tenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second wards, reports that a large number of tickets have already been sold for their annual picnic, to be held at Pabst park, Saturday, Aug. 28. Admission to the park will be to cents, and the comrades are urgently requested to attend this picnic without fail, as all money realized from this picnic will be devoted for educational purposes in the next campaign.

THE FUTURE
It is every man's duty to his family to insure himself against the future when his earning capacity may diminish or cease altogether. A savings account in this Bank will give you this protection.
The First National Bank of Milwaukee

THE TIME
is fast approaching when you must again think of your winter's fuel supply. It's something you must have-you must buy from someone. Have you ordered yet?

A WARNING.
Many of the newspapers of the state are publishing the stereotyped plate matter that is being sent out by the paid attorneys of the municipal monopolies on public ownership. These articles are written against municipal ownership. They purport to be reports from different cities where municipal ownership has been a "disastrous and horrible failure."

THE COAL
will be furnished by the Mueller Fuel and Supply Co., and I, personally, will see to it that you get good coal and full weight. All orders will be delivered by union teamsters. Send your orders by postal, or call at the office, 344 Sixth St. Office is open Sunday mornings from 9 o'clock until noon. Or, if you wish, telephone your order-Grand 2394.

TO CHICAGO
DAILY 4:30 P.M. - 8:15 P.M.
SATURDAY 9 A.M. - 4:30 P.M., 10 P.M.
SUNDAY 9 A.M. - 10 P.M., 11 P.M.
GOODRICH BOATS
OFFICE & DOCKS
FOOT OF SYCAMORE ST.
Phone Grand 885
Wireless Telegraph on All Steamers.

Pere Marquette-Line Steamers
SATURDAY EXCURSIONS
Ludington and Manitowish
Leave Daily at 8 P.M.
Dock 68 West Water St. Telephone Grand 717

TRY A LOAD OF OUR Pine Kindling
-AT-
The Mueller Fuel & Supply Co.
Office 3007 Brown St. Phone West 749

SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY
539 Market St.
Best Carriages for Funerals or Weddings
\$3.00

Victory for Street Railway Men at La Crosse

La Crosse, Wis.: The decision of the arbitration board in relation to the differences between the La Crosse City Street Railway company and its employees was made public. The decision is a victory for the men, granting them a raise of about 15 per cent. and giving the union control of the grievance committee by establishing the rule that all its members shall be elected by majority vote. The opinion is drawn by State Arbitrator Humphreys, member of the local board, and is concurred in by Fred H. Hartwell, board member. J. W. Ferris, the third member, is absent from the city.

The decision affects wages of the men as follows:

	Old	New
First year.....	17c	19c 6 mos.
Second year.....	19c	20c 6 mos.
Third year.....	19c	23c
Fourth year.....	21c	23c

In addition to these findings, the opinion severely criticizes the company and the police department for violating the anti-pass law, and suggests that the proper authorities should take action in the matter. It also suggests that the men should be given a more convenient and

shorter work schedule, criticizes the sliding scale as tending to invite injustice, reflects upon the book-keeping system of the company, and urges the railway commission to take wages into consideration when fixing rates to be charged by utility companies, concluding with a suggestion that some legal tribunal to which labor can appeal for adjustment of wage controversies should be promptly established.

STREET CAR MEN POORLY PAID.
In the course of the decision the following on the subject of wages and other points at issue will be read with interest:

The wages paid workmen is of vital importance to labor, to capital and to the commonwealth. This economic problem is here and must be met. It is a question that affects every man, woman and child in the community. "Poor wages means poor living and discontent for the employee, poor service for the employer, little cash for the merchant, low rents for the landlord. It means little money in circulation and a consequent depression in business generally, the effect ultimately reaching the uttermost corners of the commonwealth. A reasonable wage means that the workman can live reasonably well and happy, he can lay aside a modest saving and thereby own his own home, educate his children as an American citizen should. He becomes a substantial citizen himself and a taxpayer. The company in return receives better service. Its patrons are better cared for and better satisfied. The earnings are consequently increased.

If any public utility company in this state is unable, by reason of not receiving ample returns on the investment, to pay a living wage, it should appeal to the railroad commission to investigate and adjust the price of its product so that it may be able to meet this economic problem. It is not the intent of this decision to work a hardship on either employer or employee, but my aim is to arrive at a conclusion fair and just to both parties in particular and the public in general.

Poor Pay in Wisconsin

Superintendent Shaw was asked (page of record 131): "How do you account for the fact that the average wage scale paid in the cities of Wisconsin is so much lower than in other states?" His answer was: "I don't account for it except it is a condition in Wisconsin."

That Mr. Shaw is right in stating that "it is a condition in Wisconsin" is fully borne out by all the testimony before this board.

In view of this fact I do not feel that this board would be justified in being bound altogether by the wage scales of other Wisconsin cities.

The street car employees should be men of intelligence and good judgment. They are entrusted with the property of the company and the life and limb of the passengers and of the pedestrians on the street. Besides the actual physical labor entailed these items should be considered.

Another factor which should enter into the wage question is the pay received by other crafts in La Crosse. According to the record (page 87) it appears that the street railway employees are not receiving in proportion to the labor and skill required, the wages received by other crafts.

I did not think a further investigation of the books necessary as the record shows that the company has paid dividends over and above the permanent improvements and betterments put in during the past several years.....

Public Utilities Should Increase Wages

In connection with the matter of wages of employees of public utility corporations I recommend that the state railroad commission when determining the question of lowering or raising the rates charged the public whether it be for street car fare, electric or gas light or prices of the product of any other public utility corporations, take into consideration first whether the employees are receiving adequate remuneration for their labor.

From my experience and the testimony in this case I believe the employees of the majority of the public utility corporations of Wisconsin today are greatly underpaid in comparison with the wages of other crafts.....

Flagrant Violation of Law

In answer to the request of the men for more wages the company gave as its opinion that it could not afford to pay more. In reply the question arose whether the cutting out of the unnecessary free passes, those not furnished actual employees, would not raise the revenue of the company. In the investigation of this question some very interesting testimony was unexpectedly brought out.

The evidence showed that the same police department that called in all the city and county officials and deputized them as police officers to uphold the law, had itself been systematically and flagrantly violating the state law by accept-

Business Blacklists in La Crosse

"Keep your eye on La Crosse."

This is the slogan of the "booster" in the Gateway city, and while the stranger can well be entranced by his view of streets, fine buildings, shade trees and parks, it will pay the citizen to keep his eye upon some other things, for instance, the proposed water system and take note of its promoters.

None who read our papers can get beneath the surface. In many things they are kept unacquainted with the facts for fear that they will spoil the reputation of the town (though the "spoils" are there).

Other things they are given for publication as the "writeup" of a raid in the red light district (supposed to be closed), but merely for an advertisement that business had been resumed at the old stands with its semi-annual police fine. And the protectors of our homes and nation in the garb of Uncle Sam's khaki may be seen any day entering and leaving these places or loitering upon the streets with well-known companions. And yet we believe that those who are engaged in the real labor of vice receive small compensation when compared with the owners of the property and the protectors of the traffic.

Labor is coming to its own in this city. Last fall a great fight was made upon a unionman for a city position, but he won out and it now transpires that of a board of three he is the only one who is clear of an attempt to defraud a contractor and in which the city stands to lose several thousand dollars.

But the laboring man still has a hard time if he thinks. A painter did a job on one of the big downtown shops. The job speaks for itself in neatness and execution, but during the time he was working upon the job he happened to be a participant in a local debate, "Resolved that the Retail Grocers' Association is a detriment to the city," in which the affirmative side won. The small write-up given to each paper was not published, but the secretary of the R. G. A. was evidently made wise and soon the painter found his bill refused and that he would have to sue for it. Contrary to usual custom, the employer secured the services of the association attorney, Mr. Wolfe, who made no defense save abuse of the plaintiff. On the other hand, several witnesses proved the reasonableness of the claim and after several continuances a judgment was rendered.

Waiting the full statutory time, the case has been appealed.

There is no doubt but that the higher court will sustain the judgment and all costs will be added, but in the meantime it is used to harass the painter who dared to think. A laborer may be worthy of his wage, but that fact has little weight where graft has been denied the right to exist in silence.

This is the case of but one laboring man, but all are interested to know how they are compelled to pay the salary of the "man behind" in higher prices for food.

The following is an abstract from testimony in a case in the circuit court recently, where a north side grocer sued certain others for conspiracy:

Mr. Schilling, a flour merchant, testified that he had not refined the plaintiff prior to Sept., 1908, but that he had done so during, and after that time because he feared that the latter would cut prices (showing that there was an agreed schedule).

ing free passes on the lines of the La Crosse City Railway company (See testimony of Mr. Shaw, superintendent of the La Crosse City railway, page 204 of the record and other testimony). Further than that the testimony of John Harrier, assistant superintendent (page of record 325 and 326) tends to show that he, under the instructions of the superintendent, instead of issuing a written bulletin as is the customary method of issuing orders, told the conductors by word of mouth to allow all officers to ride free. He further states (same pages of record) that this order was issued verbally because of the fact that it was a violation of law. During this time that the police-men were riding free the police department was buying tickets. (Page of record 324.) According to the testimony the policemen rode free from about May, 1908, until about May, 1909. Frank Volton, police sergeant, testified (page of record 197) that the police department bought tickets in \$5, \$10 and \$20 lots, a fact that, in conjunction with the circumstance that they seem to have received ample free passes, invites further inquiry.

This testimony being competent only on the question of how many free passes were issued and to what extent the revenues of the company were thus reduced, the board of arbitration did not feel justified in going as fully into the matter as the facts that were brought out would seem to warrant. However, that the police department and car company openly violated the law which the police officers at least were sworn to uphold, is of public concern, and I recommend in this connection that the matter be taken up by the proper authorities for further investigation.

Milwaukee: The Social-Democratic aldermen trained their guns on the enemy at Monday's meeting, and when the argumentative fusillade was over the opposition was in a bad rout. The street railway company—a company that by owning the old party aldermen nine years ago filched from the city a most valuable 35-year blanket franchise—is after more franchises to complete its down-town system, and as usual, it is the Socialists that come to the front to protect and represent the citizens in this matter. They pointed out that this was the time to force concessions. The *Sentinel* (corporation Republican) was horrified when they presented "trivial amendments" and called them "cantankerous obstructionists." The "trivial amendments" consisted in making it conditional to the granting of the franchises, that in two years Mr. Beggs equip all his rolling stock, operated within the city limits, with airbrakes. This amendment provides that 25 per cent of the cars shall be provided with airbrakes in six months after the franchises are granted, 50 per cent, equipped in twelve months, 75 per cent, in eighteen months, and the entire number of cars in two years.

"There is only one way to get at a railroad corporation," said Ald. Seidel, "we ought to compel them when we can, that is, when there is something they are badly in need of. The Chicago-Milwaukee line has airbrakes and there is no reason why Beggs should not be compelled to put in the same safeguards for the lives of our people. The sooner we get the airbrakes the sooner we can walk the streets in safety."

Ald. Carney (D.) argued that the franchises should be granted "on general principles." Other aldermen held that the franchises asked were not big enough to attach such an important demand to.

When the ordinance came up to create the office of a scaler of weights and measures, Ald. Grass moved that the salary be \$1,800 instead of \$1,500 and that of the deputies \$1,000 instead of \$1,200. Another amendment proposed that the term be for three years and the appointment taken away from the mayor and vested in the common council, subject to the civil service.

This brought Ald. Biersack (D.) to his feet with the admission that the civil service under the Rose ad-

At Cost

We are selling all of our Summer Goods now at cost

Jandt & Bluemel

703-705 Muskego Ave.
Corner Mitchell St.

Take Advantage of this Opportunity
it will pay you to do so

Socialist Air Brake Fight Grows Hot

What Beggs Is After
SYCAMORE ST., from Third to Sixth
SECOND ST., from Sycamore to Grand Ave.
CASS ST., from Michigan to Wisconsin.
ERIE ST., from East Water to Broadway.

This brought Ald. Melms to his feet, and he pointed out that this objection conceded the importance of airbrakes and that this was just the time to make the demand. He pointed out that President Beggs had repeatedly stated his contempt for this council and defied its ordinances and that the place to put the airbrakes requirement was in the ordinance, where the minute Beggs laid a foot of track he would accept. Ald. Tarrant (R.), who usually makes a clown of himself, brilliantly proposed that Beggs be given a free field, because he had the aldermen where he wanted them anyway, and there was no use in showing resistance. And so the battle of words went on, helping to make the longest session of the present administration. Finally, when the old party aldermen were too rattled to argue any longer, the whole subject was laid over for two weeks, the council having meantime voted to take the Erie street franchise out of the list of those asked for, owing to the clearly erroneous opinion rendered regarding it by City Atty. Kelly.

Resolved, That the committee on railroads of this common council be and they are hereby requested to look into the advisability of providing all street cars in the city of Milwaukee with hydraulic jacks and to have an ordinance framed and presented to this council providing for the same; and be it further

Resolved, That said committee on railroads report to this common council as soon as possible.

By Ald. Melms:

Whereas, It has been charged that the power boats on the upper Milwaukee river, in the city of Milwaukee, are exceeding the speed limit; and

Whereas, An ordinance was passed by the common council of the city of Milwaukee on the 31st day of August, 1908, regulating the speed and lights on power boats and other crafts on the upper Milwaukee river, in the city of Milwaukee; therefore,

Resolved, That the police department be and is hereby requested to furnish such police protection as is necessary to enforce said above-mentioned ordinance.

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Whereas, An ordinance was passed by the common council of the city of Milwaukee on the 31st day of August, 1908, regulating the speed and lights on power boats and other crafts on the upper Milwaukee river, in the city of Milwaukee; therefore,

Resolved, That the police department be and is hereby requested to furnish such police protection as is necessary to enforce said above-mentioned ordinance.

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administration was "rotten, absolutely rotten!" Ald. Tarrant attacked civil service in general. The ordinance was finally re-referred.

A resolution to buy a couch for the tax commissioner's office was forced through, over the protests of the Socialists. Ald. Arnold pointed out that lax officials would all want them. He said that if the tax commissioner needed something to lay down on during office hours, he could provide it out of his \$4,000 salary. Mayor Rose sent in a veto of Ald. Seidel's resolution to have the tax committee investigate into the equitable levying of taxes, a veto on the face of it so ignorant of the subject-matter of the resolution as to make even old party aldermen smile. Rose is hardly ever at his post or in the city and he wrote his veto in such haste that he did not stop to read what he was vetoing. What the veto does show is that the administration is there to protect tax-dodging by big capitalists.

Ald. Melms introduced the following:

Resolved, That the committee on railroads of this common council be and they are hereby requested to look into the advisability of providing all street cars in the city of Milwaukee with hydraulic jacks and to have an ordinance framed and presented to this council providing for the same; and be it further

Resolved, That said committee on railroads report to this common council as soon as possible.

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By Ald. Melms:

Who Caused this Worker's Death

Organized Labor on the Track of Officials Responsible for the Awful Death of Anton Krueger. Illegal Construction of Steel Building

Anton Krueger, an Iron Worker, 35 years old, died Tuesday afternoon in Emergency hospital of injuries sustained at noon, when he fell three stories from a new building at Third and Cedar streets. His skull was fractured and his left leg broken.

Fellow workmen heard a sudden cry and then saw Krueger plunge to the bottom floor.

Text of Trades Council's Resolution

Whereas, The falling to death Tuesday of Anton Krueger on the Mariner building, which is being erected at the southeast corner of Third and Cedar streets, by the Worden-Alten Co., can be attributed to no other cause than that the provisions of section 3 of chapter 257 of the laws of 1901, as amended by the laws of 1909, were not complied with either by the company, or owner or owners thereof, or enforced by those who under section 3A are charged with the enforcement of the provisions of the law; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Federated Trades council, that a special committee of three be appointed to ascertain the facts as to the cause why the provisions of the law have not been complied with or enforced, and report the result of their investigation to the Federated Trades council; and also to ascertain whether legal proceedings can be brought against those who are charged with the enforcement of the law, for neglect of official duty.

The committee appointed consists of: Griehling, business agent of the Weber. The committee has already begun its investigation.

Town Topics by the Town Crier

Ahl. Tarrant is the unconscious joke of the common council.

Whisper: Beggs was only fooling with the people. He hasn't ordered any new cars with airbrakes at all!

The Sentinel refers to the Socialist amendments to the Beggs franchises as trivial. Anything for human rights is trivial in the eyes of an ultra-capitalist newspaper.

Ald. Altpeter, Democrat; Ahl. Tarrant, Republican; and Ald. Max Grass, Socialist, have been appointed by President Cornelius Corcoran of the council to represent Milwaukee as delegates at the convention of the League of American Municipalities, in Montreal, on Aug. 25, 26 and 27.

Recently the Fourth ward workmen, many of them Irish residents who have been in service for many years, were let out to make place for Greeks and Slovaks.

The discharged men appealed to Ward Supt. Larkin, but in vain. Finally he told them that he had his orders from the city hall.

It was a dirty deal the discharged men got, but there was no help for it. Politics is politics with the city hall crowd.

The administration has no further use for the Fourth ward Irish when the ward is settling up with Greeks and Slovaks, whose votes must be bargained for by giving jobs to some of the men who herd their votes.

Old party politics is always the same in the long run.

It is not our province to take sides in the vaccination question. Those who believe in it may be right, and those who do not believe in it may be right. But by what right does Dr. Bading say that the "prejudice against vaccination" is "founded on ignorance?" On the contrary, no man will take a doctor's say so quickly as the ignorant man.

Vaccination consists in taking the impure matter from sores on infected cows and introducing it into the blood of human beings. There are many doctors who say this is a proper practice and who sincerely believe in its efficacy. There are also many doctors who denounce it as a foul practice and hold that not vaccination but improved sanitary conditions in the cities has caused the decrease in small-pox—small-pox being a filth disease.

Likewise there are some scientists who believe in vaccination. There are others who have taken sides against it, among them Herbert Spencer and Alfred Russel Wallace, the co-discoverer with Darwin of the law of evolution through natural selection.

Throughout the United States there are even many people, not ignorant, who would rather take their children from the schools than have their blood contaminated with disease matter.

Dr. Bading has a right to his faith, and many people agree with him, but it does not look well in him, nor does it sustain the dignity of his office, to impute ignorance to those who differ with him on such a serious subject.

An Unfair Fair

Only a few years ago the management of the State Fair, owing probably to the irresponsible advice of some old party press agent, actually planned to get John Mitchell here and run a rival attraction to the Labor Day celebration of the Milwaukee labor unions.

It would have been a SLAP IN THE FACE for organized labor, but the management finally lost its

nerve, when it was found that John Mitchell could not be secured, and the plan was dropped.

Now the Fair management's feeling toward the cause of labor, in labor's efforts to rise to higher citizenship, has again shown itself, as is shown by the following resolution passed unanimously Wednesday evening by the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council:

To Organized Labor of Wisconsin—A Statement

Greeting! The Wisconsin State Fair Association is erecting a number of buildings on the Fair Grounds at North Greenfield, where the annual Wisconsin State Fair will be held, Sept. 13 to 18, inclusive. It therefore becomes our duty to notify you of the manner in which this work is being done; namely, the kind of labor used in the erection of these buildings, amounting in contract price to \$50,000, or more.

The labor employed on this work is 99 per cent non-union, and the State Board turns a deaf ear to our demands for union workmen. So brother unionists take notice of the way the Wisconsin State Fair Association deals with organized labor, and when you elect men to the next legislature remind them that the money that has been appropriated by the state to improve the State Fair grounds has been expended by the State Fair Association to assist the unfair contractors to fight organized labor. Every unionist will know his duty.

Milwaukee Council, Building Trades Dep't. A. F. of L., Wm. Griehling, Thos. Gaynor, Committee.

The management of the State Fair, which is a quasi-state affair, are either good managers, or they are bad managers. If they are good managers they will show a decent spirit toward the organized work-

ers, and employ union men on the building work at the Fair grounds. It is not too late for them to get right in this matter, considering that the Fair LOOKS TO THE WORKING CLASS FOR THE BULK OF ITS PATRONAGE.

The City Dads

By One Who Knows

Ald. Carney stated that the Socialist amendment would not make airbrakes general. If they would introduce a proposition to make airbrakes general he would vote for it. Ald. Seidel withdrew his amendment immediately and introduced another providing for airbrakes on all cars within two years; 25 per cent. within six months; 50 per cent. within one year; 75 per cent. within eighteen months and all within two years.

"I didn't mean it that way; we have no right to pass it; I'll write the rate commission," says Carney. He now looks as "straight" as a cork screw.

If Mr. Beggs thinks so much of his fellow citizens of the Third ward that he is willing to spend \$40,000 to give them relief, would it not be cheaper and quicker relief to run a car down East Water street, from Wisconsin street to East Water street bridge? Please answer, Mr. Seidel.

After missing the afternoon meeting of the council, Undertaker Fass received an emergency call by the Beggs branch in the council, and he was Freddie on the spot to help the opposition to fight the airbrake proposition. Do airbrakes hurt your business, Fass?

One year ago Ald. Ries introduced a resolution to abolish the charge for water meter reading.

The press was mum, the committee idle. Now Ald. Pierson has introduced the same resolution. And the press hurrahs.

Who says the Social-Democrats do not lead the rest by a mile?

The Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light company kills our fellow citizens at the rate of one every two weeks. An attempt to prevent this is called grandstand play by the Democratic twins, Abert and Carney.

Ald. Walter voted to sustain the mayor in vetoing the resolution of the Socialists to investigate into social property belonging to corporations. Is he favoring tax dodging?

Ald. Carney is troubled about the good intentions of the Socialists. Perhaps it would please him if Socialists had bad intentions.

Coal, insurance and real estate agents shy when called upon to vote for the people, against the corporations. Why? Does it hurt your business?

Beggs says the Socialists would not vote for his franchises because they had not yet received their orders. Does that mean that the other aldermen have already received their orders? Indications point that way.

How to relieve congestion, Mr. Beggs:

1. Let passengers use shortest route between two points for one fare.
2. Run your State street cars over State street bridge.
3. Use Sixth street viaduct and pay your share towards its maintenance as required by the franchise that the people were cheated out of in 1900.

Your scheme to gobble up Broadway bridge will not relieve congestion.

Professor Charles Bushnell of Washington, D. C., in a recent lecture said: "IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF EUROPE THE SOCIALISTS HAVE NOW SET THE MAIN ISSUE FOR EVERY POLITICAL PARTY, AND IT APPEARS TO BE ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME, AND NOT A VERY DISTANT TIME, WHEN THEY WILL DO SO IN AMERICA."

Prices and Stocks at These Five Stores Combine to Make This Workingmen's Sale a Period of Genuine and Practical Economy.

Twice a year we demonstrate to the Workingmen of Milwaukee and Vicinity in an extraordinary manner the superior organization back of these stores. The sale now on gives renewed proof of the popularity of these events and the importance attached to them by workingmen and boys. NOTE THE OFFERINGS BELOW.



Working Shirts

There are enough shirts on hand to supply Milwaukee, but the prices hold good for a short time only. That's why you'd better come right away.

Men's and boys' heavy black and white striped Working Shirts, double sewed thro'out, sell ordinarily at 45c. **29c**

Men's and boys' heavy black SATEN SHIRTS, "Union Made," regular 50c and 60c values—a new one for every shirt that does not prove satisfactory. Also, well-made 50c and 60c blue Chambray-Shirts in this lot, each. **39c**

60c and 75c Negligee Shirts, 29c

We make one big special lot of all our popular lines of 60c and 75c Summer Negligee Shirts as a Special Feature of this Workingmen's Sale. The offerings include a good assortment of patterns and sizes. While the supply lasts we offer them **29c**

All our \$1 Summer Shirts go at **79c**

All our \$1.50 and \$2.00 Summer Shirts go at **\$1.15**

Overalls

The well-known Hilker-Wiechers and Crown brands Overalls and Jumpers, of heavy black or blue denim, doubly sewed and sold everywhere at 60c. during this sale. **39c**

The Famous "Headlight" Overalls and Jumpers 75c

Over 43 in. Waist-Measure, 90c

Canvas Gloves
Made of 10-oz. canvas and sold regularly at 10c per pair (only two pairs will be sold to one person). **4c**

Handkerchiefs
Men's Plain White Colored Border Handkerchiefs, during this sale. **3c**
Men's Large Size Indigo Blue and Red Handkerchiefs, during this sale. **3c**



Men's Trousers

Men's \$2.00 Trousers. **\$1.39**
Men's \$3.00 Trousers. **\$1.95**
Men's \$3.50 Trousers. **\$2.45**
Men's \$4.00 Trousers. **\$2.95**
Men's \$5.00 Trousers. **\$3.95**

Khaki Trousers—getting more popular all the time—our regular \$1.50 lines, during this sale. **98c**

President Suspenders



The "President" is the world's best popular brace. More than three million men, all over the globe, get service and comfort out of it the year round. The "President" yields to every movement of the body. It's light, strong and never pinches. Its price is never less than 50c; you get it now and here for **29c**

Police & Firemen's Suspenders, 15c

This is the most popular 25c brace on the market. It's the best all around suspender value for that money. While this sale is on you get "Police and Firemen's" suspenders for **15c**

Our regular 15c suspenders go on sale now for. **9c**

Men's Underwear

45c Balbriggan and Jersey Ribbed Underwear. **19c**
50c Porous Knit Underwear. **29c**
60c Balbriggan Underwear, a superior garment. **39c**
Our well-known lines of \$2 Underwear in a variety of colors. **98c**
Rockford Sox. **5c**
Black and Tan Sox. **7c**
All our 15c and 20c Fancy Sox. **9c**
Cashmere Sox. **19c**

The Cream of the Country's Ready-to-Wear Clothing at Prices that Make It Easy to Own a Fashionable Suit

These four lots comprise the most representative assortment of men's superior ready suits brought to Milwaukee. The values named are our regular early summer prices. Note the reductions. Sergees, chevots, worsteds and unfinished woolsens. Plain colors, new plaids and stripes. Every garment cut and tailored by journeymen experts. We price them as follows:

\$13.50 and \$15 Suits \$15 and \$18 Suits \$18 and \$20 Suits \$25, \$28, \$30 Suits

\$9.75 \$11.75 \$14.75 \$18.75

Five Stores 36-38 East Water St. Grove and National Mitchell St. and 7th St. Third and Lloyd Sts. 11th and Winnebago

Stumpf & Langhoff Co.

Building Trades' Day

AT THE **Social-Democratic Base Ball Park**

Cor. Howell and Schiller Aves. (South Side)

Following Socialist Teams Will Play

21st Ward S.D. vs. 17th Ward S.D.

20th Ward S.D. vs. B. & B. Coming Nations

Tomorrow

Aug. 22

One Admission 15c

Grand Stand 10c Extra

First Game 2:15 P. M.

Second Game 3:45 P. M.

NOW LET US ALL TURN OUT AND GIVE THE MEMBERS OF THE BUILDING TRADES A GRAND RECEPTION BRING THE LADIES

The Painters District Council Fife and Drum Corps will furnish the Music—20 Men Strong

If You Want to Enjoy Yourself, Don't Fail to Attend

Diabolical "Justice!"

We find the following setting forth of a disgraceful condition of things in the Milwaukee "Justice" of last Wednesday:

Quick Justice in Neelen's Court

"How fast can the wheels of justice revolve without getting a hot box?"

"On Saturday, the closing day of Homecoming week, the court machinery was oiled and tuned up, for a heavy grist awaited grinding."

"At 9:30 o'clock smiling Judge Neelen had wedged himself into his chair; then three sharp thwacks of the bailiff's gavel had resounded through the court room and his stentorian 'Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye,' had awed the polyglot crowd into hushed expectancy. The wheels of justice had begun to turn...."

"The wheels of justice had turned out the grist. Chaff had been separated from wheat. The wheels turned faster and faster. From the portals of the 'bull pen' the stream of 'victims' flowed out and dribbled back again more rapidly."

"THIRTYMINUTES LATER THE THIRTY-SEVEN CASES HAD BEEN DISPOSED OF."

"And the wheels of justice were as cool as ever."

This is a "good" example of police court justice—the sort of thing that is disgracing civilization the country over. Each person under the law is entitled to his "day in court," but in police court this means less than one minute if the judge is in a hurry. The civil courts are bad enough, but where is there a worse abomination, a thing more diabolical than the "justice" here referred to? Had the thirty-seven victims been rich drunks, arrested on the Whitefish Bay road, it wouldn't have been a case of thirty minutes nor would

there have been danger of a hot box.

The work of the Social-Democrats in the council for air brakes is bearing fruit.

To receive an ordinance prepared by Ald. Henry Smith requiring air brakes on all local street cars not later than two years after the passage of the measure, the council met in special session on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Both Ald. Seidel and Ald. Rummel joined several Republican and Democratic aldermen in signing the call, and are willing that the old party men should get some of the credit for the fight for air brakes so long as air brakes are secured. It is credit enough for them that they have forced action on the subject.

But the passage of such an ordinance will not change the necessity for a stipulation for air brakes in the new franchises. On the contrary a franchise is a contract, while an ordinance is not.

A franchise with an air brake clause, if accepted by Beggs, would be absolutely binding, no matter what the railway commission might say about it.

If these aldermen who are pushing the ordinance are sincere they will want the air brake provision in the franchises also. If they do not want the provision in the franchises than they are simply pulling chestnuts out of the fire for Beggs, in passing an air brake ordinance.

"Socialism Made Plain" is a fine book to place in your neighbor's hands. It is convincing and it is spicy at the same time.

PABST PARK

ONLY AMUSEMENT RESORT IN THE CITY

MAYR'S FAVORITE MILWAUKEE BAND EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING

AND HIRSCHORN'S TYROLEAN SINGERS

GREAT CARVER SHOW LAST FEW WEEKS! SEE IT NOW OR NEVER!

See the Backing Horses, Miss Loree, the Swimming and Diving Girl, the Black Diving Horses and Girl Rider, and the Lone Fisherman.

Daily at 9 P. M. Special Matinee Friday, Saturday and Sunday Afternoons.

Ladies Admitted to Park Free Friday Afternoon. Entrance Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday Evenings. Admission 10c. Children Under 12, Accompanied by Parent, 5c. Free.

TAKE THIRD STREET OR MILWAUKEE-NORTHERN CAR

3rd Street, Aug. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1911. Sunday, Aug. 22, Admission Reduced 5c.